



Allied Armies to Advance if Germany Fails to Sign; Pact With Austria to Give Italy Strategic Posts

Navy Grooms Dirigible as Ocean Flier

C-5 Entered to Undertake the Big "Hop" if Trip from Montauk to Newfoundland Is Successful

Craft Tuned Up, Awaits Orders

Seaplanes at Trepassey Bay Ready for Start When Weather Favors

The Navy Department announced yesterday that the big dirigible C-5 might attempt a flight from Newfoundland to the Azores. Everything depends, it was said, on the success of the voyage of the "blimp" from Montauk Point to St. John's. The C-5 is ready to start from the Point the moment orders are received. Meanwhile the two naval seaplanes, NC-1 and NC-3, which flew from Rockaway to Trepassey Bay, N. F., have been thoroughly overhauled in preparation for their "hop" across the Atlantic. They are ready to start as soon as the weather reports are favorable. The NC-4, which had to put into Chatham, Mass., on the first leg of the flight from Rockaway, is still waiting for favorable weather conditions to resume her journey. The British planes at St. John's are not expected to start on their journey to Ireland until the full moon makes night flying easier.

Dirigible in Test For Sea Flight

Navy Announces Trip to St. John's May End in Transatlantic Journey

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Official announcement was made by the Navy Department to-day that upon the outcome of the proposed test flight of the new naval dirigible, C-5, from the naval air station at Montauk Point, Long Island, to St. John's, N. F., would depend the future plans in regard to the possibility of attempting later a transatlantic flight by a dirigible. The flight to Newfoundland, a distance of approximately 1,000 miles, it was said, would be made "whenever weather conditions are favorable."

In making this announcement the Navy Department disclosed much data regarding the C-5, not heretofore published. The new dirigible, which was commissioned only a week ago, is commanded by Commander E. W. Clegg, and the crew consists of Lieutenants J. V. Lawrence and M. H. Eastley, Ensign D. P. Campbell and Chief Machinist's Mates T. L. Moorman and S. H. Blackburn.

The C-5 is a twin-engine, non-rigid airship with two 160-horsepower engines. The dirigible has an envelope displacement of approximately 178,000 cubic feet, an envelope length of 192 feet and an envelope diameter of nearly 42 feet, making her the largest of the navy's airships.

The normal speed of the C-5 is placed in the Navy Department's announcement at fifty miles an hour, with an endurance at normal speed of ten hours. However, in addition to the useful load of 4,000 pounds and to the speed of fifty miles an hour, the dirigible can be made to travel at a speed of seventy knots, thus increasing her cruising capacity greatly. At a speed of forty-two knots the airship has a fuel consumption of ten gallons an hour, and the dirigible will not start until after the seaplanes are well on their way, or have arrived on the other side, as the navy will permit nothing to interfere with the seaplane attempt.

The department put finishing touches to-day on preparations for the "hop off" of the two seaplanes from Trepassey Bay, N. F. The start may come at any time now, it was learned, depending on weather conditions. Extraordinary measures to obtain data for weather forecasts have been made, and the system is said to have worked thus far with clocklike precision.

The department received and transmitted to Commander Towers the following message from Admiral Benson, in Paris:

"Congratulations upon your success so far. The Navy Department continues to be confident."

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Civilian Fliers Warned To Take Out Licenses

CIVILIAN pilots of airplanes must obtain a license from the Joint Army and Navy Board of Aeronautics in Washington before they can operate aircraft. This was announced in a statement issued by the board yesterday.

The announcement states there is no way of adequately providing for public safety if airplanes fly at low altitudes over cities or large assemblages of people. A heavy penalty is attached to violations of the regulations requiring licenses.

During the parade of the 27th Division in New York City, the statement says, "a flying boat, piloted by an unlicensed civilian, flew up and down Fifth Avenue above the parade at a dangerously low altitude, estimated at between three and five hundred feet. In case of engine trouble the pilot would have been forced to land in the crowd on the avenue. The board cautions airplane operators against a repetition of such an occurrence, and warns that licenses must be obtained by civilian fliers."

Rumely Note For \$100,000 Put in Record

Source of Fund Alleged to Have Figured in "The Mail" Purchase Listed by Sielcken's Estate

New light was turned yesterday on one of the transactions of Dr. Edward Rumely, who formerly controlled "The Evening Mail" and now is under indictment for alleged violation of the trading with the enemy act. It concerns a note for \$100,000 which figured in the preliminary proceeding by which the Federal authorities sought to fasten on Dr. Rumely the charge that he conducted his newspaper with German money.

That note, it was represented in behalf of the accused editor, was given by him to Herman Sielcken, coffee importer and broker, and formed a fund with which he obtained control of "The Evening Mail."

The appraisal of Mr. Sielcken's estate was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The executor of the estate stated to Harry Kopp, tax appraiser, that the alleged note made by Dr. Rumely to Mr. Sielcken never came into his possession.

Called "of Doubtful Value"

The coffee merchant died October 8, 1917, at Baden Baden, a resident of Germany. The alleged note was dated September 14, 1917, and was payable in two years. This notation regarding the paper is contained in the appraisal: "This note is of doubtful value and in any event is intangible and exempt from tax."

Mr. Sielcken lived for many years at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was in Germany when the war began and was unable to return here. Thus he became a resident of Germany, the Alien Property Custodian taking charge of the estate, which has a gross value of \$4,253,387 and \$4,077,004 net. Mr. Sielcken inherited the estate of his partner, George W. Crossman. Appraiser Kopp suspended a tax on \$415,725 owed Mr. Sielcken's firm by German firms and on \$931,620, the amount of a suit brought by the Woolson Spice Company, of Toledo.

Mr. Sielcken's interest in Crossman & Sielcken was appraised at \$5,398,704, from which there were reductions.

Another interesting detail revealed by the appraisal is that Weber & Schaefer, of Hamburg, Germany, through Paul M. Hilken, their agent here, incurred an indebtedness of \$27,397 to Mr. Sielcken. As security for this, the Hamburg firm turned over to Mr. Sielcken 8,773 packages of crude rubber. Hilken also was the agent of the merchant submarine Deutschland, which made a couple of trips back and forth between Germany and the United States before this country entered the war. This rubber, so much needed by Germany, never got there, however. It finally fell into the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, who sold it for \$10,205 in excess of the indebtedness to Mr. Sielcken.

Bond Messenger Held on \$15,000 Theft Charge

William Lane, forty-two years old, who set out from the brokerage office of Auchincloss, Joost & Patrick, 61 Broadway, on January 31 to carry \$15,000 worth of Liberty bonds to Kidder, Peabody & Co., reappeared last night in a saloon at Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, where he was arrested. Lane, who is also known as Barry and William R. Glyn, had \$450 in his pocket when searched. According to detectives who made the arrest, the prisoner told them he had sent the bonds to a friend who promised to give him \$5,000. So far, he is quoted as saying, he has received only \$1,000.

The detectives have been searching for Lane ever since he disappeared. They found him through his mother, who lives in Philadelphia, and who wrote her son several letters addressed to 15 West Sixty-third Street, where Lane had a furnished room. He was locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with grand larceny.

New Congress Holds Out No Hope to 'Wets'

Observers Declare Situation Has Not Changed Materially Since Dry Legislation Was Passed

Much Oratory; No Action

Votes Necessary to Repeal Either War Prohibition or Amendment Lacking

WASHINGTON, May 12.—No repeal of the dry Federal amendment, and no repeal of the war prohibition law, can possibly muster the necessary votes in Congress, in the opinion of those who have studied the situation. The situation with regard to the comparative strength of the wets and dries in Congress has not materially changed since the dries mustered more than two-thirds majority in each House for submission of the Federal amendment. No one seriously doubts that if a vote were taken on the convening of the new Congress next Monday the dries could get a two-thirds majority for the Federal amendment all over again if they needed it.

That a lot of resolutions will be introduced, and that there will be oratory about them, there is no doubt. But there is little solace in either maneuver to threats that anticipate paring with dread. It will take a majority vote in each House to repeal war time prohibition, and it will take a two-thirds vote in each House to submit a repeal of the Federal amendment. The wets could not muster a majority in either house, for precisely the same reasons that they were unable to hold off either the national amendment or the war-time prohibition rider when the original votes on the measures were taken.

Anderson Scoffs at Proposed Dry Fight

Prohibition Chief Wishes Joy to Haskell in Plan to Attack Amendment

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, refused yesterday to take seriously the announced intention of Representative Reuben L. Haskell, of Brooklyn, to try to induce Congress to resubmit national prohibition to the states and to provide for referendums on ratification.

On the other hand, Mr. Haskell and leaders in the Association Opposed to National Prohibition professed themselves well satisfied with the prospects of forestalling the threatened "dry" wave.

"I wish him joy," said Mr. Anderson, commenting on Representative Haskell's move. "He has as much chance to win as the proverbial dog with tallow legs chasing the asbestos cat."

Mr. Anderson did not complete the figure of speech, but it was assumed that his metaphorical pursuit was staged in the place alleged to yawn for all wicked dispensers and consumers of red liquor.

The "dry" leader was asked upon what he based his confidence of the defeat of the proposed Haskell resolution.

"Two-thirds of Congress," he said, "comes from territory that is either 'dry' or so nearly 'dry' that public sentiment, after a trial of state prohibition, is heartily in favor of national prohibition."

"Take Michigan, for instance. That state originally voted 'dry' by 68,000 majority. Last month the 'wets' tried to put over a light wine and beer amendment and it was defeated by 206,000 votes. Do you think any Michigan Congressman will support Mr. Haskell's resolution in face of that? Colorado gave a majority seven times as great for prohibition the second time and Washington returned one ten times as great. Great numbers of voters who were opposed to prohibition in the first instance in states that voted 'dry' are now in favor of it after having observed its benefits."

Not Disturbed, He Says

"We are not taking Mr. Haskell's project seriously. Of course, we will be there, for we never take anything for granted. But when I say we do not take it seriously I mean we are not in the least disturbed over it."

"Why should we be? If we were able

Document Expected To Be Completed This Week and Summary Issued

Austrians Due In Paris To-day

Terms To Be Based on Concessions of Treaty of London

PARIS, May 12 (By The Associated Press).—The peace treaty with Austria is nearing completion and an official summary of it is being prepared, as was done in the case of the German treaty.

The council of four spent the greater part of the day on the Austrian boundaries and completed the task of defining them this afternoon in a session with the foreign ministers. Such progress was made that the members of the council believe that the Austrian treaty may be completed this week.

President Wilson spent some time with the American commissioners who have been considering the various phases of the peace treaty. There are many points of similarity between the Austrian and German treaties.

Based on Pact of London

Although it is not so stated in the treaty, the new Austrian frontier is the one designated by the secret Treaty of London, giving Italy all the strategic heights and defensive passages.

The Austrian peace delegation will leave Vienna at 5:20 o'clock to-day on a special train, according to a dispatch from that city.

A number of Austrian delegates bound for St. Germain to take part in the peace negotiations arrived at Buchs, on the Swiss frontier, this morning, says a Geneva dispatch. They will take the Simplon express and are expected to reach Paris Tuesday night.

Sonnino and House Confer

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, held a conference to-day with Colonel E. M. House, of the American peace delegation. The conferees went over the Italian situation with a view to reaching a basis of adjustment before the Austrians arrive.

The conference took place at a luncheon at which Colonel House was the Italian diplomat's guest.

The Treaty of London, signed by the Allied powers on April 26, 1915, assigns to Italy the Trentino, the whole of Southern Tyrol as far as the Brenner Pass, its natural frontier; the country of Friuli and Friaul, the whole of Istria as far as the Quarnero and a number of islands along the coast. The Italians claim that 400,000 of their nationals inhabit these territories. The Slav population, they admit, is larger.

The exact frontier runs from the summit of Umbrile northward to the Stelvio, then along the watershed of the Rhaetian Alps as far as the sources of the Rivers Adige and Eisach, then across Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the Etz and Ziller peaks. The frontier then turns south, touching the former international boundary at Mount Vohlsch. Following the old frontier, the line extends to Mount Tarvis and then follows the watershed of the Julian Alps beyond the crests of Predil, Mongrat and Biscione and the passes of Podberdo, Podlanski and Zdrila. From here the line runs southeast toward the Schneeberg in such a way as not to include in Italian territory the basin of the Save and its tributaries. From the Schneeberg the line descends toward the sea coast, including Castnax, Matuglia and Volosca in the Italian territories.

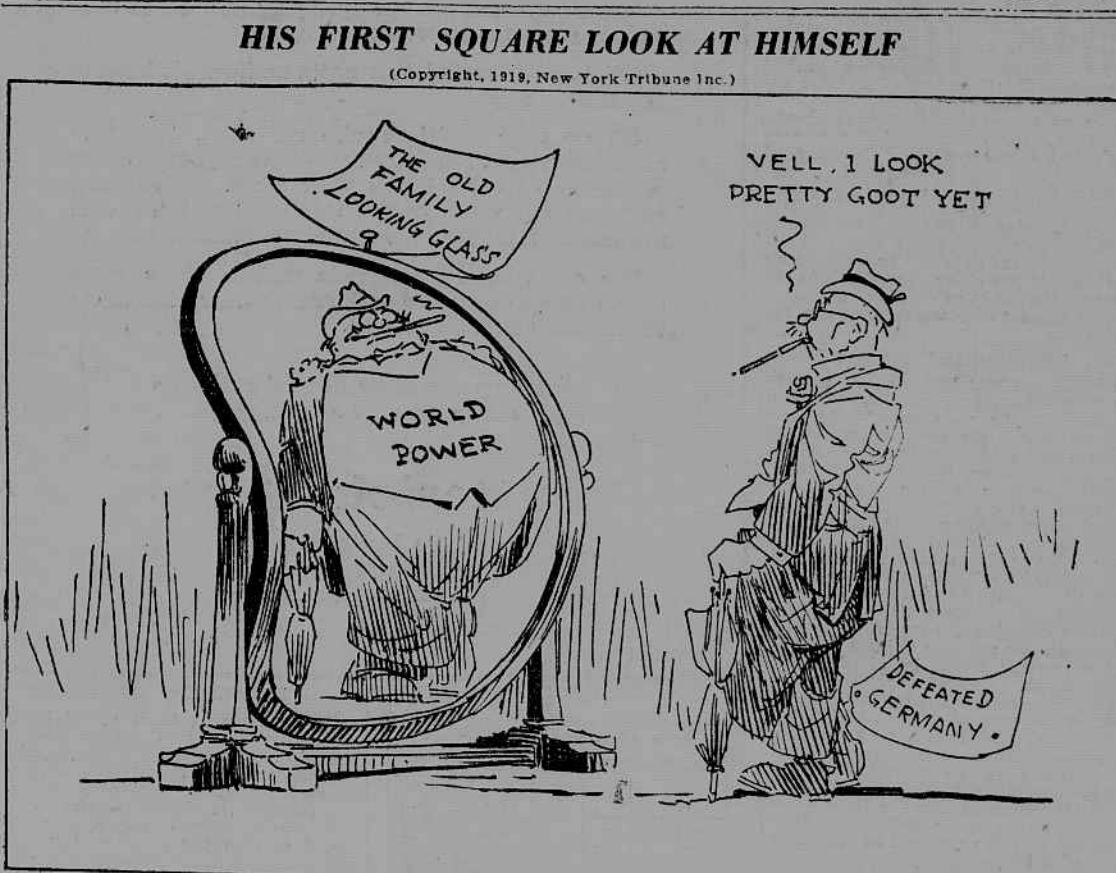
Italy's Exclusion Stirs Discontent

Absence From Proposed American-British-French Pact Evokes Criticism

PARIS, May 11 (By The Associated Press).—Much comment has arisen over the fact that Italy is not included in the proposed engagement among the United States, Great Britain and France for mutual action against Germany should Germany again become aggressive toward France. It is said that Premier Orlando was ready to bring Italy into the agreement and that he took part in some of the early discussions, although the plans were consummated about the time of the high tension which removed Premier Orlando from active participation in the council of four.

Because of Italy's membership in the former Triple Alliance, it is held in some French quarters that it was a serious omission not to include Italy

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The Trouble With the Hun Is That He Has Been Looking at Himself in a Curved Mirror—



Plea of China For Loan From Allies Granted

Consortium of U. S., France, Japan and England Will Advance Funds for the Development of Nation

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Announcement in Paris to-day of the formation of a new consortium for lending money to China was confirmed officially here.

Representatives of the four great powers believe they have taken adequate precautions to safeguard themselves and also the Chinese, who, they are certain, will benefit materially. Under governmental sanction large loans will be made for industrial and railroad development. In addition, direct governmental loans will be made.

The American government, which is supporting the project on moral as well as material grounds, has prepared a number of suggestions, which, when incorporated in the agreement, will give the United States a great influence in Chinese affairs.

The correspondent understands that the four powers will each advance the

Allies Agree to Keep Peace Details Secret

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Tokyo "Jiji" and other leading newspapers of Japan, copies of which have just reached here, report that Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister of Japan, on the last day of the Forty-first Session of the Imperial Diet, declined to answer the interpellation of Kenkichi Koderu, a millionaire of Kobe, on what had been done at the peace conference about the race discrimination amendment and the disposal of the former German islands in the South Seas now in the hands of Japan.

The following is the reply of Viscount Uchida as reported in the Tokyo papers:

"The inner details of the peace conference are to be kept secret as the result of the agreement among the powers. Therefore, I can not make the matter public."

["Kowa kaigino naitowa Rakkoku mochiawasenow, himitoto suru kutote naitowa. Yuzen kono mochiawasewo yaburite kokyo surukoto atawazu."]

Frank P. Walsh, Edward F. Dunne and Michael F. Ryan, the three American-Irish envoys, were barred from Westport Sunday by armored cars and soldiers armed with bayonets.

Meeting Put Off

A dispatch from Paris April 21 said Mr. Lloyd George had agreed to receive Messrs. Walsh, Dunne and Ryan, the arrangement for the meeting having been made by Colonel Edward M. House at a luncheon that day at the residence of the British Premier.

Mr. Lloyd George requested, however, that the Americans remain in Paris until the following week, as, owing to pressure of business connected with the peace treaty, he would be unable to receive them earlier. The dispatch added that it was expected the Americans would take up with Mr. Lloyd George the question of his receiving delegates from Ireland who were going to Paris.

A dispatch from London May 7, after Mr. Walsh had visited Ireland and returned to London, quoted him as saying that the Americans had had no conference with Mr. Lloyd George and had requested none. "In fact," Mr. Walsh added, "we see no reason why we should confer with him."

Continuing, Mr. Walsh declared that what the American delegation wanted

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Lloyd George Not to Receive Walsh and Aids

Premier Reconsiders Decision Reached on Irish Question at Col. House's Request; Agitation Cause

PARIS, May 12 (By The Associated Press).—It is stated here that David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, has reconsidered his decision to receive Frank P. Walsh, Edward F. Dunne and Michael F. Ryan, representing American Irish societies. The reason given for the change is the agitation which has arisen from the visit of the Americans to Ireland.

Some Difficulties Arising

Serious students of the treaty are alarmed by the difficulties which, it is admitted, must be faced before fulfillment of some of the terms is possible. Added to the statement that France's annual monetary receipts from Germany will amount to about one-fifth of her annual expenses in connection with her war debt, these apprehensions are rather disquieting.

Since German newspaper correspondents with their envoys are permitted to send telegrams to Berlin, it is expected that the council of four will promulgate most, if not all, of the communications between itself and the German delegation.

Four More German Delegates Leave Paris for Berlin to Consult Ebert

PARIS, May 12 (By The Associated Press).—The first exchange between Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and the Allies was considered a preliminary skirmish to the main battle and as disclosing the Allied position as, in effect: "Accept the treaty as it stands or reject it, one or the other, as there is no middle ground."

This was the prevailing view to-day in the American delegation to the peace conference and in conference circles generally after the German notes had been analyzed. The head of the German delegation also was thought to have accepted this construction.

Herr Geisberts and Herr Landsberg of the German peace delegation, accompanied by a number of secretaries, will leave Versailles to-night for Berlin.

The departure of Landsberg and Geisberts is in no sense to be interpreted as a breach in the peace ne-

Germans Hope for Help of Wilson to Bring About Desired Changes

President Not To Heed Plea

Foe Said to Count on Propaganda Here as Asset

LONDON, May 12.—Reuters, Limited, learns that in the event of Germany not signing the peace treaty, which is regarded as unlikely, all military arrangements have been made for the Allied armies to advance in exactly the same way as they would have done had Germany not accepted the armistice terms.

It was announced Sunday that Marshal Foch had left Paris for the Rhine frontier.

By Frederick Moore

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

PARIS, May 12.—Despite the protestations of the Germans, there is little fear in Paris that they will refuse to sign the peace treaty. The conviction prevails here that they must accept or reject it in its present form. Their complaints, which already have been communicated, are expected to be the forerunners of a series intended merely for effect.

The Germans are believed to have still some hope in three directions, namely:

First—President Wilson, who, as the Germans believe, agreed reluctantly to the final terms of Clemenceau and Lloyd George. His only alternative, they hold, was a separate peace between Germany and the United States, which would have wrecked the league of nations.

Second—The American people, among whom, it is believed, the Germans are just beginning a new campaign of propaganda. This campaign, it is anticipated here, will last many years.

Third—The Socialist and Labor elements throughout Europe.

First Factor Serious

From the Allied point of view, Mr. Wilson is impervious. It is thought unlikely that he will permit himself to be drawn into the controversy with the Germans, for he evidently determined upon this policy when he aligned himself with Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

It is thought possible, however, that President Wilson, supported by Lord Robert Cecil, will advocate admitting the Germans to the league as soon as they have signed the treaty. Admittance may be offered to them as an inducement to a quick signature.

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Allies to Refuse To Change Treaty

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